

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

As Commissioners, the undersigned will sell on the premises on

Monday, June 7, 1886

Beginning at ten o'clock, the following described property in and near the city of Clarksville:

ONE LOT on Public Square adjoining Clarksville National Bank.

FOUR LOTS of fifty feet each fronting Telegraph and Spring Streets, near the Tobacco Exchange.

TWO LOTS fronting College Street, between the Central Warehouse and Spring Street.

THREE LOTS fronting College Street east of Spring.

EIGHT or TEN WELL LOCATED LOTS in rear of the University, and near the residence of Mrs. W. H. Humphreys, of which a plat will be made and further description given in hand bills.

The last named lots are just outside the corporate limits of the city.

The above lots will be sold on reasonable time, with lien retained.

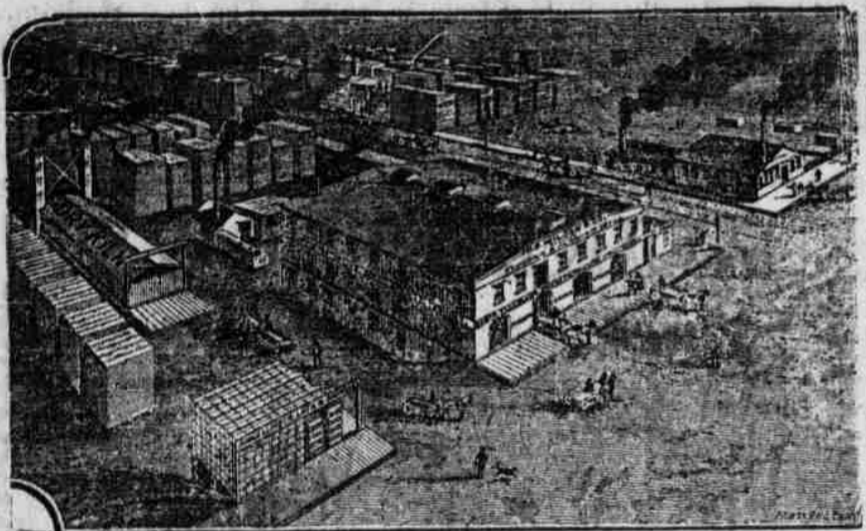
T. F. & PAT HENRY,

COMMISSIONERS.

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FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,
—MANUFACTURE—

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TOBACCO SCREWS OF ALL KINDS. Repairing Promptly Done.

Sewanee Planing Mill.



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Jan. 1, 1885-17.

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Royal Roller Flour
IT IS NOT EXCELLED.

Send a Sample Order.

J. J. CRUSMAN.

"That Flaunting Lie."

[The Journalist.]

The danger of having matter in type floating around a newspaper office, when not intended for publication, was never more forcibly illustrated than in the case of the poem, "That Flaunting Lie," printed in The Tribune just before the war. It attracted universal attention and admiration. A well known Abolitionist who had written the poem had asked that it be put in type, and that a few slips be struck off for his personal use. This was done, but the type was not distributed, and was left on a galley among other articles.

A few nights afterward as Sam Walters, the night foreman, was making up the first side of the paper, he found himself desirous of matter to fill a little space in the form. He measured the space with a string and then searched the galleys for an article to fill it. He found the poem, "That Flaunting Lie," the stars and stripes, which the author cursed, because it floated over a land where human slavery was tolerated. The poem exactly filled the space desired, and the foreman slipped it into the form. About 20,000 papers were printed and distributed before the mistake was discovered. The page of type was then taken from the press and the poem lifted out; but it was a long time before The Tribune recovered from the shock that its unwitting publication produced.

The Blossom of Youth.

[Martin in Tid-Bits.]

The Irish have the following curious legend respecting what they call "blaid na oze," in other words, "the blossom of youth." An Irishman at one period went to Denmark, where he was hospitably received, much to his astonishment. He was taken into immediate favor by those among whom he visited. He was told that in a certain part of the county of Limerick, from which it appears he came, there was a crook of gold hidden under a white thorn bush in a garden, which was so clearly pointed out to him, that there could be no mistaking the locality. He was further told that among the gold was a remarkable circular piece or coin, with which he should return to Denmark, but that he might become the possessor of all the gold in the crook with the exception of that peculiar circular coin.

The Irishman was obedient to the letter. He returned to Denmark with the circular piece, and kept for himself all but that. The Danes were rejoiced. A very aged Dane having been rubbed with the wonderful circular piece of gold, he at once became young again, fresh and vigorous as in the days of his boyhood. So with other Danes. "You have brought back," said they, "the blaid na oze, the blossom of youth, and Ireland shall be poor evermore."

"Gath" on Our Literature.

[Letter in Boston Globe.]

Within the past ten years, instead of making strong books and strong meat for the mind, our publishers have been giving us decoration books, all bursting with illustrations, sensuous things, that catch the eye and do not minister to the soul. You can not make a literature in your country without sitting sincerely down before it, working for long results, working carefully, with continuity, and as other men have made literature. You can not make literature with magazine articles, you can not make it with pictures. After the literature is made your artist can come along and illustrate successive editions of your author, but I never heard of pictures carrying the author to the seventh heaven with them.

Literature will never amount to anything in this country as long as it is made a sort of button hole bouquet carried into some prominence by a flimsy society. The honest characters which should in their interminglings make American literature are not to be found around delicate dinner services. You will find them eating off blue china in the vales of your country. You will find them in the shops, along the seashores—even in the jails.

Malaria Altitudes.

[Medical Journal.]

While malaria belongs chiefly to low-lying districts, it may, under favorable conditions exist at great elevations. On the Tuscan Apennines it is found at a height of 1,100 feet above sea level; on the Pyrenees and Mexican Cordilleras, 5,000 feet; on the Himalayas, 6,400 feet; on the island of Ceylon, 6,500 feet; and on the Andes, 11,000 feet. Under ordinary circumstances, however, a certain moderate altitude affords immunity from malaria. The elevation of entire security is not positively known, but it has been approximated as follows: In Italy, 400 to 500 feet; in California, 1,000; in the Appalachian chain of the United States, 3,000 feet; in India, 2,000 feet. In any of these regions malaria may drift up ravines to an indefinite height.

Domesticated Toads.

[New York Paper.]

The house of a prominent resident of Schenectady was for a long time infested with roaches and water bugs. Last fall a domestic, hearing that toads would drive away the vermin, caught three ordinary hop toads and put them in the kitchen. Not a roach or a water bug can now be found in the house. The toads have become domesticated, and show an attachment for the servant. They stay in the kitchen and never wander about the house. The family are greatly pleased with their vermin hunters, and intend to keep them in their kitchen. They are very clean in their habits, and no objection at all can be found to their presence.

Shape of the Shoe.

[Chicago Times.]

Scientific experiments show that walking or running depends very much upon the size and shape of the shoe, and that strength and endurance as well as gracefulness in this exercise cannot be gained without a sensible and well-fitting shoe. Low heels increase the speed in walking and make the step longer, and soles longer than the foot, if they are not too long, make walking easier.

The Bivalve's Life.

[New York Paper.]

Oysters live to the age of from twelve to fifteen years. According to Mr. Henry Lee, the naturalist, the bivalves feed on monads—the most minute form of marine life.

HORSEHAIR AND BRISTLES.

How Brushes Are Made—Bristles Have Their Favorite Sorts.

[New York Sun.]

"Take your choice and pay your money," the young salesman in a brush store remarked, pulling open one of the many shallow drawers in the side of a counter when the reporter, who desired to replace a shoe brush that had lasted seventeen years, asked to see some new brushes. The brushes were neatly packed in rows with the varnished backs up.

"This one of horsehair will give the best polish after it has been worked down. Bristle brushes cost more and last longer. Considerable shoddy goods are put on the market, but they are soon found out. The makers use a fiber that soon becomes soft and flabby, and, sinking down, clogs the bristles. For coarse brushes, such as scrubbing brushes and mad brushes, the use of a fiber called tampico, that comes from Mexico, is legitimate."

"Can bootblacks pick out good brushes?"

"Not always. Of course, many of them are limited by the amount of their cash; but a bootblack who can pay for what he wants goes according to his notions more than by the quality of a brush. He rubs one across his palm, and if it hasn't the right feeling he tries another. Some like stiff brushes, others like flexible bristles. The artist in an up-town hotel pays \$5 a pair for brushes. Brushes are high priced because most of the work in making them is by hand. The best bristles come from Russia. They are sorted and bound into bundles that weigh from 600 to 700 pounds. Here we comb out the bundles. A comb is firmly fastened to a bench, and the comb taking handfuls of bristles, draws them through the comb separating the long bristles from the short ones. Then they are washed, and the best are bleached. Another combing follows, and the bristles are sorted again."

"The longest bristles are seven inches in length. They are used in paint brushes. The block of a shoe brush, as the wooden part is called, is shaped and bored by machinery, but the knots have to be drawn by hand. The workman picks up as many bristles as will, when doubled, fill one of the holes, and with a wire around them pulls them doubled through the holes and fastens them on the back. When one row is finished he clips the ends even. Each row has to be clipped with shears when finished. It is difficult to get an even surface if the clipping is done after all the rows are finished. The knots are secured with cement, and when a back of fine wood has been veneered on the brush is finished, with the exception of varnishing. For all kinds of brushes the bristles or hairs have to be placed by hand. American bristles are used only in cheap goods. They are soft and flabby."

Beneath Malay Waters.

[Frederick Boyle in Belgravia.]

But after the first impulse of delight one almost comes to overlook the charming foreground; for beneath the water lives a tangle and a maze of all things lovely for shape and color and growth and motion. Coral takes a hundred flowery forms, weeds branch like trees or wave like serpents; sponges are cups of amethyst and ruby. When waves lie still, one sees just as clearly into the depths below as into the air above, and almost as far it seems.

The vegetation is gigantic in its loveliness. There are coral growths shaped like an Egyptian lily and as white, but three feet in diameter, wherein a mermaid might take her bath. Others break into a thicket, each twig covered with snowy rosettes which bear a morsel of green velvet in their bosoms. Others are great round hillocks diapered with emerald, with here and there a bunch of scarlet thorn springing from their sides. Through and over the garden low silvery weeds tremble and quiver in a net. Small fish as quick as humming birds, and almost as gay, dart to and fro. Water snakes float past in coils like Indian enamel of every shade, in red and brown and yellow and purple.

"Pressed" to Plead.

[Chicago Tribune.]

In England, formerly, a man who declined to plead guilty or not guilty was subjected to a torture. In a recent case no punishment was awarded. The former torture was called the "pressure." The last man "pressed" in Newgate was Nathaniel Hawes, who, being indicted for a highway robbery on Finchley common in 1731, refused to plead, declaring that he would die as he had lived—like a gentleman. "The people," he said, "who apprehended me seized a suit of fine clothes which I intended to have gone to the gallows in, and unless they are returned I will not plead, for no one shall say that I was hanged in a dirty shirt and ragged coat." Hawes, remaining obstinate, was taken from the court, and "being laid on his back sustained a load of 250 pounds weight about seven minutes; but, unable longer to bear the pain, he entreated that he might be conducted back to court, which being complied with he pleaded not guilty."

Musical as a Disease.

[Exchange.]

Says a late German writer: "To make music has become a decided form of disease. As one had the measles in former time, so one has piano playing now. I am convinced that what many persons call talent is but some fault of diet. A well-nourished, sensibly-trained child never dreams of such a thing. Talent is a rather exclusive element, and does not dwell in all streets. To carry on an art, without possessing a well-authenticated—yes, I will even go farther—an indisputable vocation, is just about as foolish as to attempt to train a walking-cane to bear flowers."

Description of a Journalist.

[Henry James' "Bostonians."]

He was only 28 years old, and, with his heavy head, was a thoroughly modern young man; he had no idea of not taking advantage of all the modern conveniences. He regarded the massive evolution of telegrams; everything to him was very much the same, he had no sense of position or quality; but the newest thing was what came nearest existing in his mind the sentiment of respect.

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Made at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, out of pure bone, meat and blood. If you want the best fertilizer buy the Horse Shoe Brand, as it has no Charleston rock or cotton seed in it.

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I have on hand a large stock of the finest brands of French Calf, Kip and Sole Leather, and can make a Boot or Shoe which defies competition, at the very lowest possible price. I do nothing but first-class work, which has my personal attention, and execute all orders with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice. Respectfully,

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Have opened an Entirely New Stock of Furniture in the house recently occupied by E. T. Lucas on Franklin street.

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Will do a General
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CHICKEN POWDER.—SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER.—CONDITION POWDER.**

WE CAN PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA. DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS. CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER, &c. CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & CAPES. CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c.

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